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**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

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# DEWALT®

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**DW718 (230 VOLT)**

305MM (12") DOUBLE BEVEL SLIDING COMPOUND MITER SAW

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Important Safety Instructions

**WARNING:** When using electric tools, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injury, including the following:

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS

Double Insulation

Double insulated tools are constructed throughout with two separate layers of electrical insulation or one double thickness of insulation between you and the tool's electrical system. Tools built with this insulation system are not intended to be grounded. As a result, your tool is equipped with a two prong plug which permits you to use extension cords without concern for maintaining a ground connection.

**NOTE:** Double insulation does not take the place of normal safety precautions when operating this tool. The insulation system is for added protection against injury resulting from a possible electrical insulation failure within the tool.

**CAUTION:** WHEN SERVICING USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS. Repair or replace damaged cords.

Polarized Plugs

Polarized plugs (one blade is wider than the other) are used on equipment to reduce the risk of electric shock. When provided, this plug will fit in the polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not change the plug in any way.

Safety Instructions For All Tools

- **KEEP GUARD IN PLACE** and in working order.
- **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from spindle before turning tool on.
- **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
- **DON'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain or snow. Keep work area well lighted.
- **KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.** All visitors should be kept at a safe distance from work area.
- **MAKE WORKSHOP KID PROOF** with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.
- **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- **USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.
- **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Non-slip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair. Air vents may cover moving parts and should also be avoided.
- **ALWAYS WEAR SAFETY GLASSES.** Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses have only impact resistant lenses, they are NOT safety glasses.
- **SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or vise when you cannot secure the workpiece on the table and against the fence by hand or when your hand will be dangerously close to the blade [within 150mm (6")].
- **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- **MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- **DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing; when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.
- **REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in OFF position before plugging in.
- **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult the instruction manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause risk of injury to persons.
- **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.
- **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function—check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced. Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on and off.
- **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.** Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.
- **DO NOT OPERATE ELECTRIC TOOLS NEAR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR IN GASEOUS OR EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES.** Motors in these tools may spark and ignite fumes.

- **EXTENSION CORDS.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gage. The smaller the gage number, the heavier the cord.

Volts		Minimum Gage for Cord Sets			
		Total Length of Cord in Feet			
230V		0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300
Ampere Rating		AWG			
More Than	Not more Than				
0	- 6	18	16	16	14
6	- 10	18	16	14	12
10	- 12	16	16	14	12
12	- 16	14	12	Not Recommended	

Additional Safety Rules For Miter Saws

- **CAUTION:** FAILURE TO HEED THESE WARNINGS MAY RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY AND SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE SAW.
- DO - Protect electric supply line with at least a 15 ampere time-delay fuse or a circuit breaker.
- DO - Make certain the blade rotates in the correct direction and that the teeth at the bottom of the blade are pointing to the rear of the miter saw.
- DO - Be sure all clamp handles are tight before starting any operation.
- DO - Be sure all blade and clamp washers are clean and recessed sides of collars are against blade. Tighten arbor screw securely.
- DO - Keep saw blade sharp.
- DO - Keep motor air slots free of chips and dirt.
- DO - Use blade guards at all times.
- DO - Keep hands out of path of saw blade.
- DO - Shut off power, disconnect cord from power source and wait for saw blade to stop before servicing or adjusting tool.
- DO - Support long work with an outboard tool rest.
- DON'T - Attempt to operate on anything but designated voltage.
- DON'T - Operate unless all clamp handles are tight.
- DON'T - Use blades larger or smaller than those which are recommended.
- DON'T - Wedge anything against fan to hold motor shaft.
- DON'T - Force cutting action. (Stalling or partial stalling of motor can cause major damage. Allow motor to reach full speed before cutting.)
- DON'T - Cut ferrous metals (Those with any iron or steel content) or any masonry.
- DON'T - Use abrasive wheels. The excessive heat and abrasive particles generated by them will damage the saw.
- DON'T - Allow anyone to stand behind saw.
- DON'T - Apply lubricants to the blade when it's running.
- DON'T - Place either hand in the blade area when the saw is connected to the power source.
- DON'T - Use blades rated less than 4800 R.P.M.
- DO NOT - Cut small pieces without clamping. Keep hands 150mm (6") or more from blade.
- DON'T - Operate saw without guards in place.
- DON'T - Perform any operation freehand.
- DON'T - Reach around or behind saw blade.
- DON'T - Place hands closer than 150mm (6") from the saw blade.
- DO NOT - Reach underneath the saw unless it is turned off and unplugged. The saw blade is exposed on the underside of the saw.
- DO NOT - Move either hand from saw or workpiece or raise arm until blade has stopped.
- DO NOT - Use lubricants or cleaners (particularly spray or aerosol) in the vicinity of the plastic guard. The polycarbonate material used in the guard is subject to attack by certain chemicals.

- Never use without kerf plate, and replace when kerf plate is damaged because small chip accumulation under saw may interfere with saw blade or may cause instability of workpiece when cutting.

**▲CAUTION:** Do not connect unit to electrical power source until complete instructions are read and understood.

**▲CAUTION:** Wear appropriate personal hearing protection during use. Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.

**▲WARNING:** Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paints,
- crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated timber (CCA).

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

- **Avoid prolonged contact with dust from power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities. Wear protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water.** Allowing dust to get into your mouth, eyes, or lay on the skin may promote absorption of harmful chemicals.

**▲WARNING:** Use of this tool can generate and/or disburse dust, which may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury. Always use NIOSH/OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for the dust exposure. Direct particles away from face and body.

For your convenience and safety, the following warning labels are on your miter saw.

#### ON MOTOR HOUSING:

**WARNING: FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING SAW.**

**WHEN SERVICING, USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS.**

**DO NOT EXPOSE TO RAIN OR USE IN DAMP LOCATIONS.**

**ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.**

#### ON MOVING FENCES:

**ALWAYS ADJUST FENCE PROPERLY BEFORE USE.**  
Clamp small pieces before cutting. See manual.

**ON GUARD: DANGER – KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**

**ON UPPER GUARD: PROPERLY SECURE BRACKET WITH BOTH SCREWS BEFORE USE.**

#### ON TABLE: (2 PLACES)

**ALWAYS TIGHTEN ADJUSTMENT KNOBS BEFORE USE.**

**KEEP HANDS 150MM (6") FROM PATH OF SAW BLADE.**

**NEVER PERFORM ANY OPERATION FREEHAND.**

**NEVER CROSS ARMS IN FRONT OF BLADE.**

**THINK! YOU CAN PREVENT ACCIDENTS.**

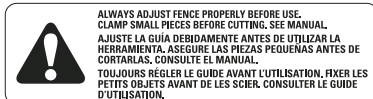
**DO NOT OPERATE SAW WITHOUT GUARDS IN PLACE.**

**TURN OFF TOOL, KEEP SAW HEAD DOWN AND WAIT FOR SAW TO STOP BEFORE MOVING HANDS, WORKPIECE OR CHANGING SETTINGS.**

**UNPLUG TOOL BEFORE CHANGING BLADE, MOVING OR SERVICING UNIT.**

#### Electrical Safety

The electric motor has been designed for one voltage only. Always check that the power supply corresponds to the voltage on the rating plate. 230 V AC means your tool will operate on alternating current. As little as 10% lower voltage can cause loss of power and can result in overheating. All DeWALT tools are factory tested; if this tool does not operate, check the power supply. Your DeWALT tool is double insulated, therefore no earth wire is required.



**DANGER  
PELIGRO**

KEEP AWAY  
FROM BLADE  
MANTENERSE ALEJADO  
DE LA HOJA  
S'ÉLOIGNER DE LA LAME



- **Young children and the infirm.** This appliance is not intended for use by young children or infirm persons without supervision. Young children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with this appliance.
- **Replacement of the supply cord.** If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or an authorised DeWALT Service Centre in order to avoid a hazard.

#### Accessories

Recommended accessories for use with your tool are available at extra cost from your local service center.

**▲ CAUTION:** The use of any non-recommended accessory may be hazardous. Dado sets, molding cutters or abrasive wheels should not be used on your miter saw.

If you need any assistance in locating any accessory, please contact: DeWALT Industrial Tool Co., 20 Fletcher Road, Mooroolbark, VIC 3138 Australia or call 1800 654 155 or 21 Hugo Johnston Drive, Penrose, Auckland, New Zealand, or call 09 5797600.

#### Optional Accessories

The following accessories, designed for your saw, may be helpful. In some cases, other locally obtained work supports, length stops, clamps, etc., may be more appropriate. Use care in selecting and using accessories.

##### Laser Guide System: DW7187

Laser is available at extra cost from DeWALT Service Centers and your home improvement retailer.

Instructions for installation are included with the accessory. Read and follow all directions for safe installation and use.

##### Extension, Work Support: DW7080

Used to support long overhanging workpieces, the work support is user assembled. Your saw table is designed to accept two work supports; one on each side.

##### Adjustable Length Stop: DW7051

Requires the use of one work support (see drawing). It is used to make repetitive cuts of the same length from 0 to 1067mm (0 to 42").

##### Clamp: DW7082 (similar model included)

Used for firmly clamping workpiece to the saw table for precision cutting.

##### Dust Bag: DW7053 (Included with some models)

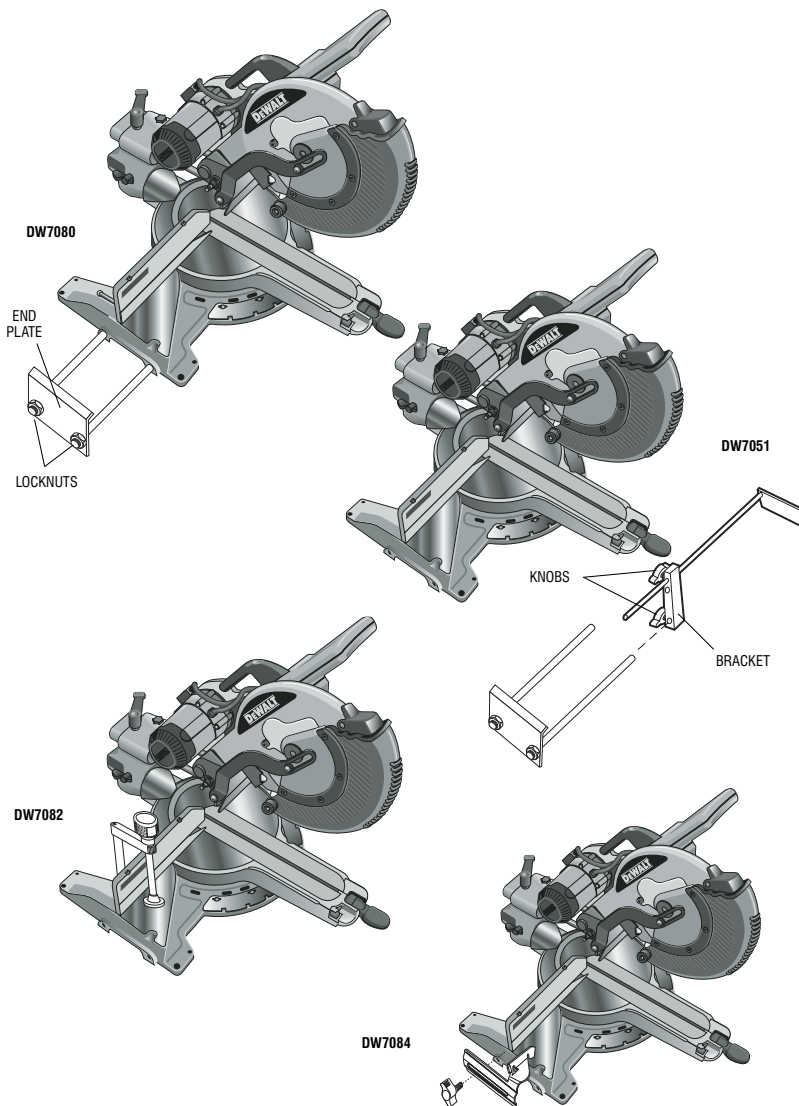
Equipped with a zipper for easy emptying, the dust bag will capture the majority of the sawdust produced (not shown).

##### Crown Molding Fence: DW7084

Used for precision cutting of crown molding.

SAW BLADES: ALWAYS USE 305mm (12") SAW BLADES WITH 25.4mm (1") ARBOR HOLES. SPEED RATING MUST BE AT LEAST 4800 RPM. Never use a smaller diameter blade. It will not be guarded properly.

BLADE DESCRIPTIONS			
APPLICATION	MODEL #	TEETH	TOOTH GRIND
<b>Construction Saw Blades</b> (thin kerf with anti-stick rim)			
General Purpose	DW3123	32	ATB
Fine Crosscuts	DW3126	60	ATB
Fine Crosscuts	DW3128	80	ATB
<b>Woodworking Saw Blades</b> (provide smooth, clean cuts)			
Fine crosscuts	DW7648	60	ATB
Fine crosscuts	DW7649	80	ATB
Ultra-fine crosscuts	DW7650	96	ATB
Laminates	DW7661	80	TCG
Solid surface and plastics	DW7668	80	Mod TCG
Non-ferrous metals	DW7666	80	TCG



## Unpacking Your Saw

Check the contents of your miter saw carton to make sure that you have received all parts. In addition to this instruction manual, the carton should contain:

1. One DW718 miter saw.
2. One DeWALT 305mm (12") diameter saw blade.
3. One blade wrench in wrench pocket shown in Figure 4.
4. One DW7053 Dustbag (some models).
5. One material clamp.

## Specifications

### CAPACITY OF CUT

50° miter right, 60° miter left  
48° bevel left and right  
0° miter

Max. Height 94mm (3.7")	Result Width 328mm (12.9")
Max. Width 345mm (13.6")	Result Height 74mm (2.9")

45° miter

Max. Height 94mm (3.7")	Result Width 231mm (9.1")
Max. Width 241mm (9.5")	Result Height 74mm (2.9")

45° bevel - Left

Max. Height 61mm (2.4")	Result Width 328mm (12.9")
Max. Width 345mm (13.6")	Result Height 48mm (1.9")

45° bevel - Right

Max. Height 43mm (1.7")	Result Width 328mm (12.9")
Max. Width 345mm (13.6")	Result Height 28mm (1.1")

Your saw is capable of cutting baseboard moldings 20mm (0.8") thick by 165mm (6.5") tall on a 45° right or left miter.

**NOTE:** Your saw is capable of cutting the following once a special setup procedure is followed (see **Special Cuts**).

0° miter	height 1.5	width 16.1
45° miter	height 1.5	width 11.7

### DRIVE

#### 230 Volt Motor

1675 Watts  
3600 RPM  
Multi-V Belt  
Automatic Electric Brake

Cut Helical Gears  
Roller Bearings  
Carbide Blade

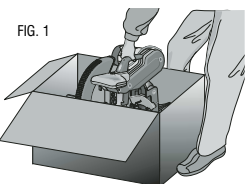


FIG. 1

## Familiarization

Your miter saw is fully assembled in the carton. Open the box and lift the saw out by the convenient carrying handle, as shown in Figure 1.

Place the saw on a smooth, flat surface such as a workbench or strong table.

Examine Figure 4 on page 6 to become familiar with the saw and its various parts. The section on adjustments will refer to these terms and you must know what and where the parts are.

Press down lightly on the operating handle and pull out the lock down pin. Gently release the downward pressure and hold the arm allowing it to rise to its full height. Use the lock down pin when carrying the saw from one place to another. Always use the carrying handle to transport the saw or the hand indentations shown in Figure 2.



FIG. 2

### Bench Mounting

Holes are provided in all 4 feet to facilitate bench mounting, as shown in Figure 4. (Two different sized holes are provided to accommodate different sizes of screws. Use either hole, it is not necessary to use both.) Always mount your saw firmly to a stable surface to prevent movement. To enhance the tool's portability, it can be mounted to a piece of 12.7mm (1/2") or thicker plywood which can then be clamped to your work support or moved to other job sites and reclamped.

**NOTE:** If you elect to mount your saw to a piece of plywood, make sure that the mounting screws don't protrude from the bottom of the wood. The plywood must sit flush on the work support. When clamping the saw to any work surface, clamp only on the clamping bosses where the mounting screw holes are located. Clamping at any other point will surely interfere with the proper operation of the saw.

**CAUTION:** To prevent binding and inaccuracy, be sure the mounting surface is not warped or otherwise uneven. If the saw rocks on the surface place a thin piece of material under one saw foot until the saw sits firmly on the mounting surface.

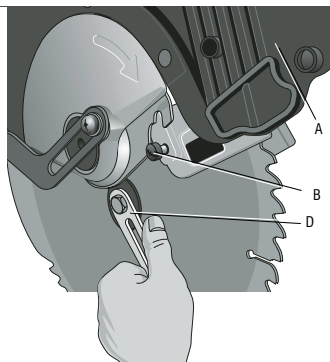
## IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

### Changing or Installing a New Saw Blade (Fig. 3)

#### CAUTION:

- Never depress the spindle lock button while the blade is under power or coasting.
- Do not cut ferrous metal (containing iron or steel) or masonry or fiber cement product with this miter saw.

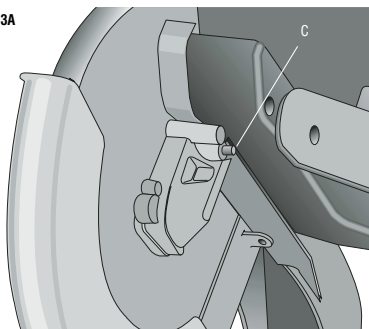
FIG. 3



### Removing the Blade

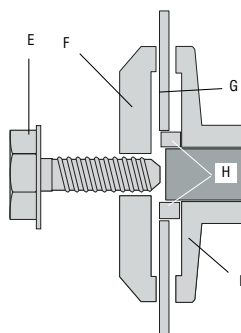
- Unplug the saw.
- Raise the arm to the upper position and raise the lower guard (A) as far as possible.
- Loosen, but do not remove guard bracket screw (B) until the bracket can be raised far enough to access the blade screw. Lower guard will remain raised due to the position of the guard bracket screw.

FIG. 3A



- Depress the spindle lock button (C) while carefully rotating the saw blade by hand until the lock engages.
- Keeping the button depressed, use the other hand and the wrench provided (D) to loosen the blade screw. (Turn clockwise, left-hand threads)
- Remove the blade screw (E), outer clamp washer (F), blade (G) and blade adapter (H), if used. The inner clamp washer (I), may be left on the spindle.

FIG. 3B



**NOTE:** For blades with a blade hole of 15.88mm (5/8"), the 25.4mm (1") blade adapter (H) is not used.

### Installing a Blade

- Unplug the saw.
- With the arm raised, the lower guard held open and the pivot plate raised, place the blade on the spindle, onto the blade adapter [if using a blade with a 25.4mm (1") diameter blade hole] and against the inner clamp washer with the teeth at the bottom of the blade pointing toward the back of the saw.
- Assemble the outer clamp washer onto the spindle.
- Install the blade screw and, engaging the spindle lock, tighten the screw firmly with wrench provided. (Turn counterclockwise, left-hand threads.)

**NOTE:** When using blades with a 15.88mm (5/8") diameter blade hole, the blade adapter will not be used and should be stored in a safe place for future use.

- Return the guard bracket to its original position and firmly tighten the guard bracket screw to hold bracket in place.

#### WARNING:

- The guard bracket must be returned to its original position and the screw tightened before activating the saw.
- Failure to do so may allow the guard to contact the spinning saw blade resulting in damage to the saw and severe personal injury.

### Transporting the Saw

**TURN OFF AND UNPLUG THE MITER SAW BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO MOVE IT OR MAKE ANY ADJUSTMENTS WHATSOEVER!**

In order to conveniently carry the miter saw from place to place, a carrying handle has been included on the top of the saw arm and hand indentations in the base, as shown in Figure 4.

### Adjustments

**PERFORM ALL ADJUSTMENTS WITH THE MITER SAW UNPLUGGED**

**NOTE:** Your miter saw is fully and accurately adjusted at the factory at the time of manufacture. If readjustment due to shipping and handling or any other reason is required, follow the steps below to adjust your saw.

Once made, these adjustments should remain accurate. Take a little time now to follow these directions carefully to maintain the accuracy of which your saw is capable.

#### MITER SCALE ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 5)

Place a square against the saw's fence and blade, as shown. (Do not touch the tips of the blade teeth with the square. To do so will cause an inaccurate measurement.) Loosen the miter lock handle and swing the miter arm until the miter latch locks it at the 0° miter position. Do not tighten the lock handle. If the saw blade is not exactly perpendicular to the fence, loosen the four screws that hold the miter scale to the base and move the scale left or right until the blade is perpendicular to the fence, as measured with the square. Retighten the four screws. Pay no attention to the reading of the miter pointer at this time.

#### MITER POINTER ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 6, 7)

Loosen the miter lock handle to move the miter arm to the zero position. With the miter lock handle loose allow the miter latch to snap into place as you rotate the miter arm to zero. Observe the pointer and miter scale shown in Figure 6. If the pointer does not indicate exactly zero, loosen the screw holding the pointer in place, reposition the pointer and tighten the screw.

#### BEVEL SQUARE TO TABLE ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 8)

To align the blade square to the table, lock the arm in the down position. Place a square against the blade and table taking care to not have the square not touch a blade tooth. Loosen the bevel lock handle and ensure the bevel latch has firmly snapped into place at 0° degrees. If the saw blade is not exactly perpendicular to the table, loosen the nut which holds the 0° bevel latch plate to the table. Adjust the nut to allow some drag between the parts. Gently tap the motor or the belt cover to move the upper assembly until the blade is square to the table. Tighten the lock nut.

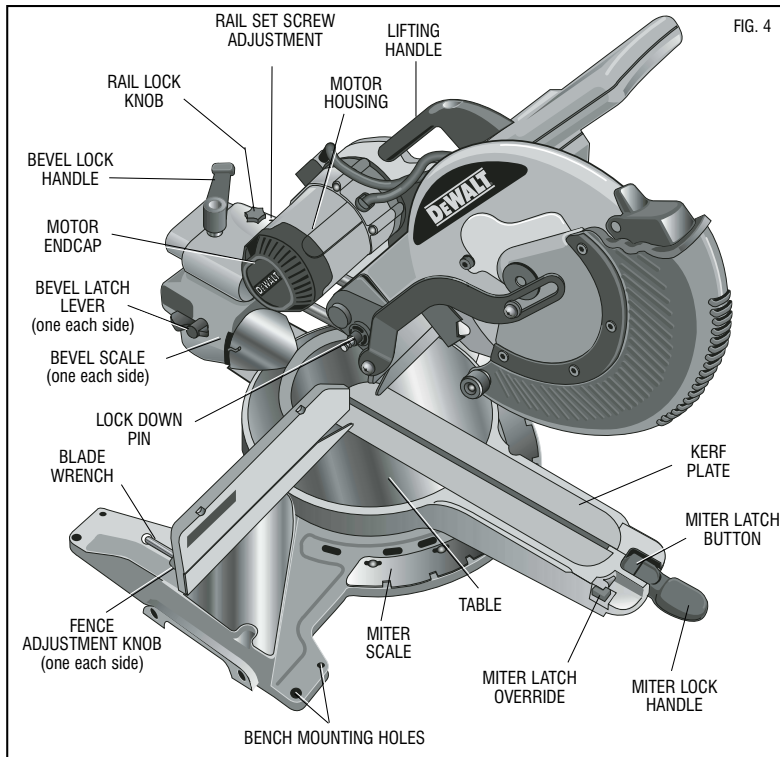
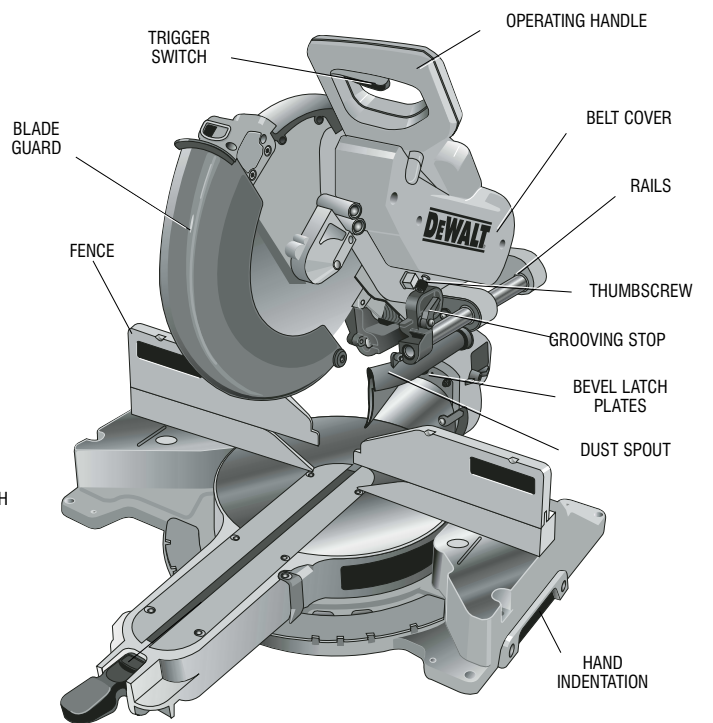


FIG. 4



#### BEVEL POINTER (FIG. 8)

If the bevel pointers do not indicate zero, loosen each screw that holds each bevel pointer in place and move them as necessary.

#### BEVEL STOP 45° RIGHT AND LEFT ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 8)

Your saw has two 45 degree bevel adjustments, one for the right, and one for the left. The procedure is the same for each.

To align the 45 degree stops, lock the arm in the down position. Place a speed square against the blade and table taking care to not have the square not touch a blade tooth. Loosen the bevel lock lever and ensure the bevel latch has firmly snapped into place at 45 degrees. If the saw blade is not 45 degrees to the table, loosen the nut which holds the 45 bevel latch plate to the table. Rotate the adjustment screw counterclockwise one or two turns so that the blade is less than 45 degrees to the table. Turn the adjustment screw clockwise until the blade is 45 degrees to the table. Tighten the lock nut.

#### FENCE ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 9)

##### Turn Off and Unplug the Miter Saw.

In order that the saw can bevel to a full 48 degrees left or right, one of the fences can be adjusted to provide clearance. To adjust the fences, loosen a plastic knob and slide the fence outward. Make a dry run with the saw turned off and check for clearance. Adjust the fence to be as close to the blade as practical to provide maximum work-piece support, without interfering with arm up and down movement. Tighten knob securely. When the bevel operations are complete, don't forget to relocate the fence.

**NOTE:** The guide groove of the fences can become clogged with sawdust. If you notice that it is becoming clogged, use a stick or some low pressure air to clear the guide groove.

#### AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BRAKE

Your saw is equipped with an automatic electric blade brake which stops the saw blade within 5 seconds of trigger release. This is not adjustable.

On occasion, there may be a delay after trigger release to brake engagement. On rare occasions, the brake may not engage at all and the blade will coast to a stop.

If a delay or "skipping" occurs, turn the saw on and off 4 or 5 times. If the condition persists, have the tool serviced by an authorized DeWALT service center.

Always be sure the blade has stopped before removing it from the kerf. The brake is not a substitute for guards or for ensuring your own safety by giving the saw your complete attention.

#### GUARD ACTUATION AND VISIBILITY

The blade guard on your saw has been designed to automatically raise when the arm is brought down and to lower over the blade when the arm is raised.

The guard can be raised by hand when installing or removing saw blades or for inspection of the saw. NEVER RAISE THE BLADE GUARD MANUALLY UNLESS THE SAW IS TURNED OFF.

**NOTE:** Certain special cuts of large material will require that you manually raise the guard. See page 11.



The front section of the guard is louvered for visibility while cutting. Although the louvers dramatically reduce flying debris, they are openings in the guard and safety glasses should be worn at all times when viewing through the louvers.

#### KERF PLATE ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the kerf plates, loosen the screws holding the kerf plates in place. Adjust so that the kerf plates are as close as possible without interfering with the blade's movement.

#### RAIL GUIDE ADJUSTMENT

Periodically check the rails for any play or clearance. The right rail can be adjusted with the set screw shown in Figure 4. To reduce clearance, use a 4mm hex wrench and rotate the set screw clockwise gradually while sliding the saw head back and forth. Reduce play while maintaining minimum slide force.

#### MITER LOCK ADJUSTMENT

The miter lock rod should be adjusted if the table of the saw can be moved when the miter lock is locked down. To adjust the miter lock handle, put the miter lock handle in the up, unlocked position. Using a 13mm open end wrench, loosen the lock nut on the miter lock rod (Fig. 10). Using a slotted screwdriver, tighten the miter lock rod by turning it clockwise as shown in Figure 10. Turn the lock rod until it is snug, then turn counterclockwise one turn. To ensure the miter lock handle is functioning properly, re-lock the miter lock to a non-detented measurement on the miter scale – for example, 34 degrees – and ensure the table will not rotate. Tighten lock nut.

#### Brushes

##### DISCONNECT PLUG FROM POWER SUPPLY.

Inspect carbon brushes regularly by unplugging tool, removing the motor end cap (Fig. 4), lift the brush spring and withdraw the brush assembly. Keep brushes clean and sliding freely in their guides. Always replace a used brush in the same orientation in the holder as it was prior to its removal. Carbon brushes have varying symbols stamped into their sides, and if the brush is worn down to approximately 12.7mm (1/2"), the spring will no longer exert pressure and they must be replaced. Use only identical DeWALT brushes. Use of the correct grade of brush is essential for proper operation of electric brake. New brush assemblies are available at DeWALT service centers. The tool should be allowed to "run in" (run at no load) for 10 minutes before use to seat new brushes. The electric brake may be erratic in operation until the brushes are properly seated (worn in). Always replace the brush inspection cap after inspection or servicing the brushes.

While "running in" DO NOT TIE, TAPE, OR OTHERWISE LOCK THE TRIGGER SWITCH ON. HOLD BY HAND ONLY.

#### Controls

Your compound miter saw has several main controls, which will be discussed briefly here. For more information on these controls, see the respective sections earlier in the manual.

##### MITER CONTROL (FIG. 7)

The miter adjustment/lock handle and detent trigger allows you to miter your saw to 60 left and 50 right. To miter the saw, lift the miter adjustment/lock handle, push the miter latch button and set the set the miter angle desired on the miter scale. Push down on the lock handle to lock the saw table in place.

##### TRIGGER SWITCH

The trigger switch (Fig. 4) turns your saw on and off. A hole is provided in the trigger for insertion of a padlock to secure the saw.

FIG. 5

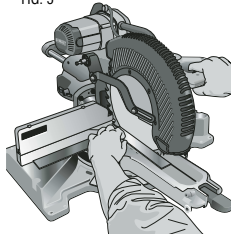


FIG. 6

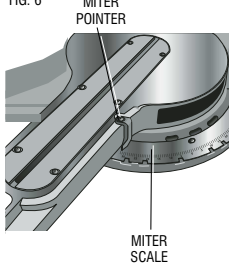


FIG. 7

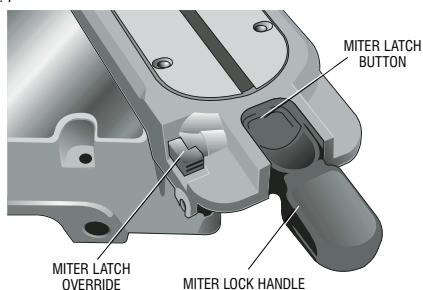
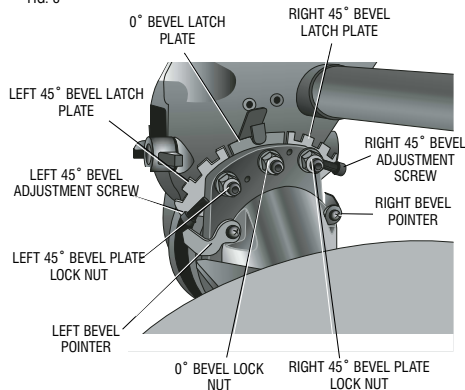


FIG. 8



##### MITER LATCH OVERRIDE (FIG. 7)

The miter latch override allows your saw to override the common stop angles. To override the common stop angles, push the miter latch button and flip the miter latch override lever to the vertical position.

##### BEVEL CONTROL (FIG. 8)

The bevel latch levers and bevel lock handle allow you to bevel the saw to 48 degrees left and right. Your saw has two bevel latch levers, one on either side of the rear support housing. Only one needs to be used to move the bevel to either direction. The bevel lock handle is on top of the rear support housing. To bevel the saw, loosen the bevel lock handle. Lift one of the levers to approximately 45 degrees and set the bevel angle desired on the bevel scale. Two bevel scales are provided for convenience. Lock the bevel lock handle to lock the bevel in place. The bevel latch levers can be lifted vertically to override the common stop angles. The bevel lock handle is designed to have a limited rotation amount. The handle can be reoriented to compensate for normal wear. The bevel lock handle should be reoriented if the bevel of the saw can be moved when the bevel lock handle is tightened. To adjust the bevel lock handle, remove the screw in the center of the handle. Carefully pry off the handle using a flat bladed screwdriver. Reorient and install the handle such that it will hold the bevel when tightened. Install and tighten screw.

##### RAIL LOCK KNOB (FIG. 4)

The rail lock knob allows you to lock the saw head firmly to keep it from sliding on the rails. This is necessary when making certain cuts or when transporting the saw.

##### GROOVING STOP (FIG. 4)

The grooving stop allows for groove cutting. Flipping the lever toward the front of the saw and adjusting the thumbscrew changes the depth of the groove cut. Flipping the lever toward the rear of the saw bypasses the grooving stop.

##### HEAD DOWNLOCK PIN (FIG. 4)

To lock the saw head in the down position, push the head down, push the pin in and release the saw head. This will hold the saw head safely down for moving the saw from place to place. To release, press the saw head down and pull the pin out.

#### Operation

Plug the saw into any household 50 Hz power source. Refer to the nameplate for voltage. Be sure the cord will not interfere with your work.

##### SWITCH

To turn the saw on, depress the trigger switch. To turn the tool off, release the switch. Allow the blade to spin up to full operating rpm before making the cut. Release the trigger switch and allow the brake to stop the blade before raising the saw head. There is no provision for locking the switch on, but a hole is provided in the trigger for insertion of a padlock to lock the saw off.

##### CUTTING WITH YOUR SAW

If the slide feature is not used, ensure the saw head is pushed back as far as possible and the rail lock knob is tightened as the workpiece is engaged. This will prevent the saw from sliding along its rails as the workpiece is engaged.

**NOTE:** Although this saw will cut wood and many non-ferrous materials, we will limit our discussion to the cutting of wood only. The same guidelines apply to the other materials. **DO NOT CUT FERROUS (IRON AND STEEL) MATERIALS OR MASONRY WITH THIS SAW.** Do not use any abrasive blades.

##### CROSSCUTS

Cutting of multiple pieces is not recommended but can be done safely by ensuring that each piece is held firmly against the table and fence. When



the saw comes up to speed (about 1 second) lower the arm smoothly and slowly to cut through the wood. Let the blade come to a full stop before raising arm.

A crosscut is made by cutting wood across the grain at any angle. A straight crosscut is made with the miter arm at the zero degree position. Set and lock the miter arm at zero, hold the wood firmly on the table and against the fence. With the rail lock knob tightened, turn on the saw by squeezing the trigger switch shown in Figure 4.

When the saw comes up to speed (about 1 second) lower the arm smoothly and slowly to cut through the wood. Let the blade come to a full stop before raising arm.

When cutting anything larger than a 2 x 8 (2 x 6 at 45 degree miter) use an out-down-back motion with the rail lock knob loosened. Pull the saw out, toward you, lower the saw head down toward the workpiece, and slowly push the saw back to complete the cut. Do not allow the saw to contact the top of the workpiece while pulling out. The saw may run toward you, possibly causing personal injury or damage to the workpiece.

**NOTE:** To provide greater crosscut capacity with reduced stroke the blade on the DW718 extends deeper into the table. As a result a greater lifting force on the workpiece may be experienced during the cut.

**CAUTION:** Always use a work clamp to maintain control and reduce the risk of workpiece damage and personal injury.

**NOTE:** The rail lock knob shown in Figure 4 must be loose to allow the saw to slide along its rails.

Miter crosscuts are made with the miter arm at some angle other than zero. This angle is often 45 degrees for making corners, but can be set anywhere from zero to 50 degrees left or right. Make the cut as described above.

When cutting wider workpieces wider than a 2 x 6 that are shorter in length, always place the longer side against the fence (Fig. 12).

#### BEVEL CUTS

A bevel cut is a crosscut made with the saw blade at an angle to the wood. In order to set the bevel, loosen the bevel lock handle, lift the bevel latch lever, Figure 4, and move the saw to the left or right as desired. (It is necessary to move the fence to allow clearance). Once the desired bevel angle has been set, tighten the bevel clamp handle firmly.

Bevel angles can be set from 48 degrees right to 48 degrees left and can be cut with the miter arm set between 50 degrees right or 60 degrees left. At some extreme angles, the right or left side fence might have to be removed. To remove the left or right fence, unscrew the Fence Adjustment Knob several turns and slide the fence out.

#### QUALITY OF CUT

The smoothness of any cut depends on a number of variables. Things like material being cut, blade type, blade sharpness and rate of cut all contribute to the quality of the cut.

When smoothest cuts are desired for molding and other precision work, a sharp (60 tooth carbide) blade and a slower, even cutting rate will produce the desired results.

Ensure that material does not creep while cutting, clamp it securely in place. Always let the blade come to a full stop before raising arm.

If small fibers of wood still split out at the rear of the workpiece, stick a piece of masking tape on the wood where the cut will be made. Saw through the tape and carefully remove tape when finished.

For varied cutting applications, refer to the list of recommended saw blades for your saw and select the one that best fits your needs (page 3).

#### BODY AND HAND POSITION (FIG. 13A)

Proper positioning of your body and hands when operating the miter saw will make cutting easier, more accurate and safer. Never place hands near cutting area. Place hands no closer than 150mm (6") from the blade.

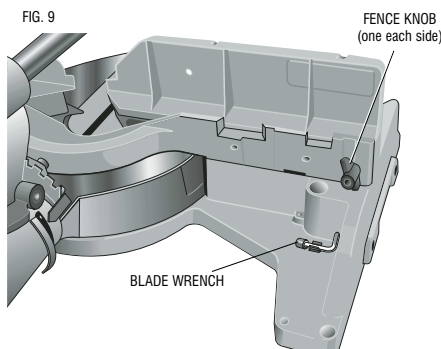
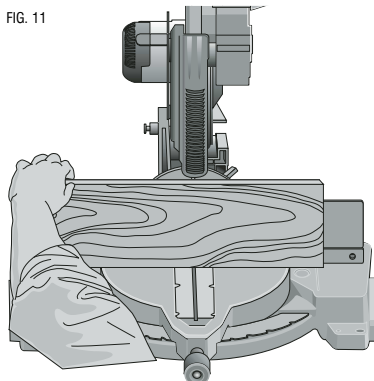


FIG. 11



Hold the workpiece tightly to the table and the fence when cutting. Keep hands in position until the trigger has been released and the blade has completely stopped. **ALWAYS MAKE DRY RUNS (UNPOWERED) BEFORE FINISH CUTS SO THAT YOU CAN CHECK THE PATH OF THE BLADE. DO NOT CROSS HANDS, AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 12B.**

Keep both feet firmly on the floor and maintain proper balance. As you move the miter arm left and right, follow it and stand slightly to the side of the saw blade. Sight through the guard louvers when following a pencil line.

#### CLAMPING THE WORKPIECE

##### Turn Off and Unplug Saw.

If you cannot secure the workpiece on the table and against the fence by hand, (irregular shape, etc.) or your hand would be less than 150mm (6") from the blade, a clamp or other fixture must be used.

For best results use the DW7082 clamp made for use with your saw. Another type of clamp may be supplied with your DW718. To purchase the DW7082 contact your local retailer or DeWALT service center.

Other aids such as spring clamps, bar clamps or C-clamps may be appropriate for certain sizes and shapes of material. Use care in selecting and placing these clamps. Take time to make a dry run before making the cut. The left or right fence will slide from side to side to aid in clamping.

FIG. 10

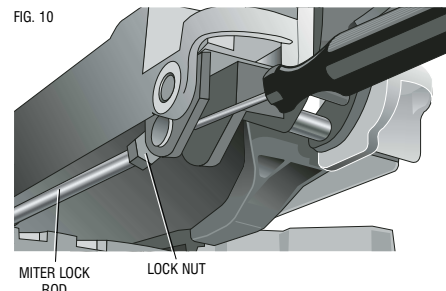
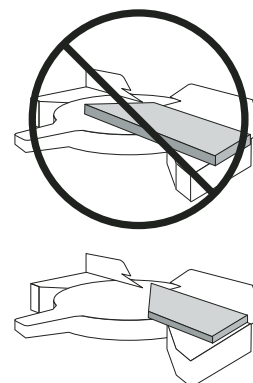


FIG. 12



#### TO INSTALL CLAMP

1. Insert it into the hole behind the fence. The clamp should be facing toward the back of the miter saw. The groove on the clamp rod should be fully inserted into the base. Ensure this groove is fully inserted into the base of the miter saw.

If the groove is visible, the clamp will not be secure.

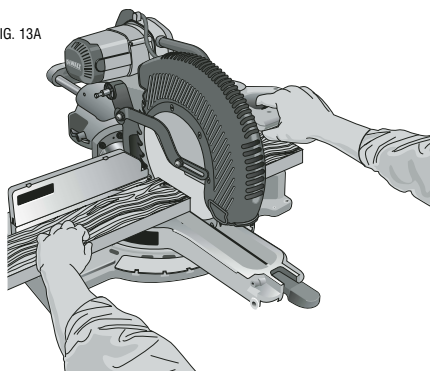
2. Rotate the clamp 180 degrees toward the front of the miter saw.

3. Loosen the knob to adjust the clamp up or down, then use the fine adjust knob to firmly clamp the workpiece.

**NOTE:** Place the clamp on the opposite side of the base when beveling. **ALWAYS MAKE DRY RUNS (UNPOWERED) BEFORE FINISH CUTS TO CHECK THE PATH OF THE BLADE. ENSURE THE CLAMP DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ACTION OF THE SAW OR GUARDS.**

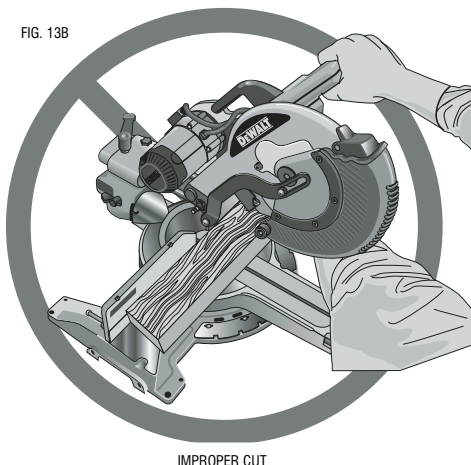
**WARNING:** A workpiece that is clamped, balanced and secure before a cut may become unbalanced after a cut is completed. An unbalanced load may tip the saw or anything the saw is attached to, such as a table or workbench. When making a cut that may become unbalanced, properly support the workpiece and ensure the saw is firmly bolted to a stable surface.

FIG. 13A



PROPER CUT

FIG. 13B



IMPROPER CUT

**⚠ WARNING:** The clamp foot must remain clamped above the base of the saw whenever the clamp is used. Always clamp the workpiece to the base of the saw—not to any other part of the work area. Ensure the clamp foot is not clamped on the edge of the base of the saw.

#### SUPPORT FOR LONG PIECES

##### Turn Off and Unplug Saw.

ALWAYS SUPPORT LONG PIECES.

Never use another person as a substitute for a table extension; as additional support for a workpiece that is longer or wider than the basic miter saw table or to help feed, support or pull the workpiece.

For best results, use the DW7080 extension work support to extend the table width of your saw. Available from your dealer at extra cost. Support long workpieces using any convenient means such as sawhorses or similar devices to keep the ends from dropping.

#### CUTTING PICTURE FRAMES, SHADOW BOXES AND OTHER FOUR-SIDED PROJECTS

To best understand how to make the items listed here, we suggest that you try a few simple projects using scrap wood until you develop a "FEEL" for your saw.

Your saw is the perfect tool for mitering corners like the one shown in Figure 14. Sketch A in Figure 15 shows a joint made by using the bevel adjustment to bevel the edges of the two boards at 45 degrees each to produce a 90 degree corner. For this joint the miter arm was locked in the zero position and the bevel adjustment was locked at 45 degrees. The wood was positioned with the broad flat side against the table and the narrow edge against the fence. The cut could also be made by mitering right and left with the broad surface against the fence.

#### CUTTING TRIM MOLDING AND OTHER FRAMES

Sketch B in Figure 14 shows a joint made by setting the miter arm at 45 degrees to miter the two boards to form a 90 degree corner. To make this type of joint, set the bevel adjustment to zero and the miter arm to 45 degrees. Once again, position the wood with the broad flat side on the table and the narrow edge against the fence.

The two sketches in Figure 11 are for four side objects only.

As the number of sides changes, so do the miter and bevel angles. The chart below gives the proper angles for a variety of shapes.

(The chart assumes that all sides are of equal length.) For a shape that is not shown in the chart, use the following formula. 180 degrees divided by the number of sides equals the miter (if the material is cut vertically) or bevel angle (if the material is cut laying flat).

- EXAMPLES -	
NO. SIDES	ANGLE MITER OR BEVEL
4	45°
5	36°
6	30°
7	25.7°
8	22.5°
9	20°
10	18°

#### CUTTING COMPOUND MITERS

A compound miter is a cut made using a miter angle and a bevel angle at the same time. This is the type of cut used to make frames or boxes with slanting sides like the one shown in Figure 16.

**NOTE:** If the cutting angle varies from cut to cut, check that the bevel clamp knob and the miter lock knob are securely tightened. These knobs must be tightened after making any changes in bevel or miter.

The chart shown on page 12 will assist you in selecting the proper bevel and miter settings for common compound miter cuts. To use the chart, select the desired angle "A" (Figure 16) of your project and locate that angle on the appropriate arc in the chart. From that point follow the chart straight down to find the correct bevel angle and straight across to find the correct miter angle.

Set your saw to the prescribed angles and make a few trial cuts. Practice fitting the cut pieces together until you develop a feel for this procedure and feel comfortable with it.

**Example:** To make a 4 sided box with 26 degree exterior angles (Angle A, Figure 15), use the upper right arc. Find 26° on the arc scale. Follow the

FIG. 14

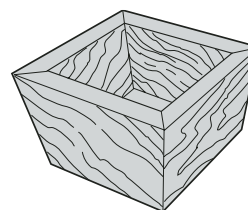


FIG. 15

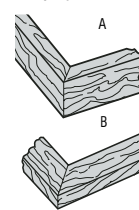
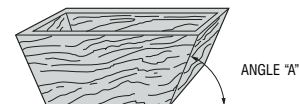


FIG. 16



horizontal intersecting line to either side to get miter angle setting on saw (42°). Likewise, follow the vertical intersecting line to the top or bottom to get the bevel angle setting on the saw (18°). Always try cuts on a few scrap pieces of wood to verify settings on saw.

#### CUTTING BASE MOLDING

**ALWAYS MAKE A DRY RUN WITHOUT POWER BEFORE MAKING ANY CUTS.**

Straight 90 degree cuts:

Position the wood against the fence and hold it in place as shown in Figure 11. Turn on the saw, allow the blade to reach full speed and lower the arm smoothly through the cut.

#### CUTTING BASE MOLDING UP TO 165MM (6.5") HIGH VERTICALLY AGAINST THE FENCE

Position material as shown in Figure 11.

All cuts made with the back of the molding against the fence and bottom of the molding against the base.

**INSIDE CORNER:**

Left side

1. Miter left 45°
2. Save left side of cut

Right side

1. Miter Right 45°
2. Save right side of cut

**OUTSIDE CORNER:**

Left side

1. Miter right at 45°
2. Save left side of cut

Right side

1. Miter left at 45°
2. Save right side of cut

Material up to 165mm (6.5") can be cut as described above.

#### CUTTING CROWN MOLDING

Your miter saw is better suited to the task of cutting crown molding than any tool made. In order to fit properly, crown molding must be compound mitered with extreme accuracy.

The two flat surfaces on a given piece of crown molding are at angles that, when added together, equal exactly 90 degrees. Most, but not all, crown molding has a top rear angle (the section that fits flat against the ceiling) of 52 degrees and a bottom rear angle (the part that fits flat against the wall) of 38 degrees.

Your miter saw has special pre-set miter latch points at 31.62 degrees left and right for cutting crown molding at the proper angle and bevel stop pawls at 33.85° left and right. There is also a mark on the bevel scale at 33.85 degrees.

The chart below gives the proper settings for cutting crown molding. (The numbers for the miter and bevel settings are very precise and are not easy to accurately set on your saw.) Since most rooms do not have angles of precisely 90 degrees, you will have to fine tune your settings anyway.

**PRETESTING WITH SCRAP MATERIAL IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUTTING CROWN MOLDING LAYING FLAT AND USING THE COMPOUND FEATURES**

1. Molding laying with broad back surface down flat on saw table (Figure 17).
2. The settings below are for All Standard (U.S.) crown molding with 52° and 38° angles.

BEVEL SETTING	TYPE OF CUT
33.85° Left	LEFT SIDE, INSIDE CORNER: 1. Top of molding against fence 2. Miter table set right 31.62° 3. Save left end of cut
	RIGHT SIDE, INSIDE CORNER: 1. Top of molding against fence. 2. Miter table set at left 31.62° 3. Save right end of cut
	LEFT SIDE, OUTSIDE CORNER: 1. Top of molding against fence. 2. Miter table set at left 31.62° 3. Save left end of cut
33.85° Right	RIGHT SIDE, INSIDE CORNER: 1. Top of molding against fence. 2. Miter table set at left 31.62° 3. Save right end of cut
	LEFT SIDE, OUTSIDE CORNER: 1. Top of molding against fence. 2. Miter table set at left 31.62° 3. Save left end of cut
	RIGHT SIDE, OUTSIDE CORNER: 1. Top of molding against fence 2. Miter table set right 31.62° 3. Save right end of cut

When setting bevel and miter angles for all compound miters, remember that:

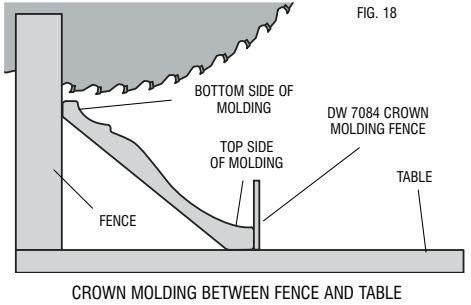
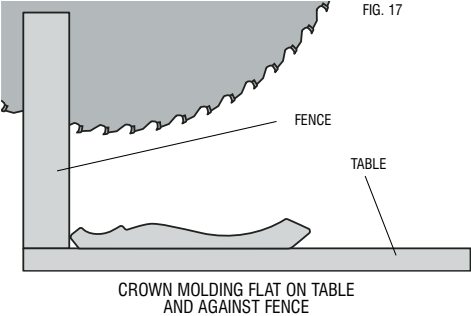
The angles presented for crown moldings are very precise and difficult to set exactly. Since they can easily shift slightly and very few rooms have exactly square corners, all settings should be tested on scrap molding.

**PRETESTING WITH SCRAP MATERIAL IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!**

**ALTERNATIVE METHOD FOR CUTTING CROWN MOLDING**

Place the molding on the table at an angle between the fence and the saw table, as shown in Figure 18. Use of the crown molding fence accessory (DW7084) is highly recommended because of its degree of accuracy and convenience. The crown molding fence accessory is available for purchase from your local dealer.

The advantage to cutting crown molding using this method is that no bevel cut is required. Minute changes in the miter angle can be made without



affecting the bevel angle. This way, when corners other than 90 degrees are encountered, the saw can be quickly and easily adjusted for them. Use the crown molding fence accessory to maintain the angle at which the molding will be on the wall.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUTTING CROWN MOLDING ANGLED BETWEEN THE FENCE AND BASE OF THE SAW FOR ALL CUTS**

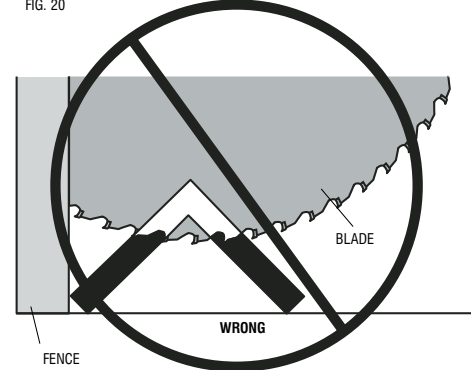
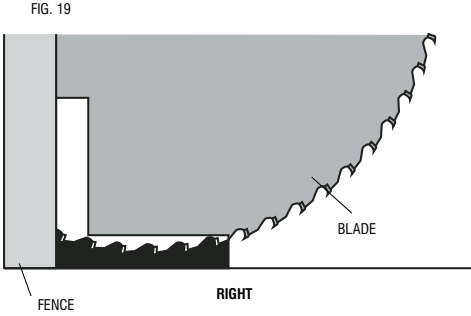
1. Angle the molding so the bottom of the molding (part which goes against the wall when installed) is against the fence and the top of the molding is resting on the base of the saw, as shown in Figure 18.
2. The angled "flats" on the back of the molding must rest squarely on the fence and base of the saw.

**INSIDE CORNER:**

- Left side
1. Miter right at 45°
  2. Save the right side of cut
- Right side
1. Miter left at 45°
  2. Save left side of cut

**OUTSIDE CORNER:**

- Left side
1. Miter left at 45°
  2. Save right side of cut



- Right side
1. Miter right at 45°
  2. Save left side of cut

**Special Cuts**

**NEVER MAKE ANY CUT UNLESS THE MATERIAL IS SECURED ON THE TABLE AND AGAINST THE FENCE.**

**ALUMINUM CUTTING**

ALWAYS USE THE APPROPRIATE SAW BLADE MADE ESPECIALLY FOR CUTTING ALUMINUM. These are available at your local DeWALT retailer or DeWALT service center. Certain workpieces, due to their size, shape or surface finish, may require the use of a clamp or fixture to prevent movement during the cut. Position the material so that you will be cutting the thinnest cross section, as shown in Figure 19. Figure 20 illustrates the wrong way to cut these extrusions. Use a stick wax cutting lubricant when cutting aluminum. Apply the stick wax cutting lubricant directly to the saw blade before cutting. Never apply stick wax to a moving blade.

The wax, available at most hardware stores and industrial mill supply houses, provides proper lubrication and keeps chips from adhering to the blade.

Be sure to properly secure workpiece. Refer to page 3 for correct saw blade.

#### BOWED MATERIAL

When cutting bowed material always position it as shown in Figure 21 and never like that shown in Figure 22. Positioning the material incorrectly will cause it to pinch the blade near the completion of the cut.

#### CUTTING PLASTIC PIPE OR OTHER ROUND MATERIAL

Plastic pipe can be easily cut with your saw. It should be cut just like wood and **CLAMPED OR HELD FIRMLY TO THE FENCE TO KEEP IT FROM ROLLING**. This is extremely important when making angle cuts.

#### CUTTING LARGE MATERIAL

Occasionally you will encounter a piece of wood a little too large to fit beneath the blade guard. A little extra height can be gained by rolling the guard up out of the way. Avoid doing this as much as possible, but if need be, the saw will operate properly and make the bigger cut. **NEVER TIE, TAPE, OR OTHERWISE HOLD THE GUARD OPEN WHEN OPERATING THIS SAW.**

#### SPECIAL SET-UP FOR WIDE CROSSCUTS

Your saw can cut very wide [up to 406mm (16 inch)] workpieces when a special set up is used. To set the saw up for these workpieces, follow these steps:

1. Remove both left and right sliding fences from the saw and set aside. To remove them, unscrew the fence knobs several turns and slide each fence outward. Adjust and lock the miter control so that it is at 0 degrees miter.
2. Make a platform using a piece of 38mm (1.5 inch) thick particle-board or similar flat strong 1.5 inch thick wood to the dimensions: 368 x 660mm (14.5" x 26"). The platform must be flat otherwise the material could move during cutting and cause injury.
3. Mount the 14.5" x 26" platform to the saw using 4 three-inch long wood screws through the holes in the base fence (Fig. 23). Four screws must be used to properly secure the material. When the special set up is used, the platform will be cut into two pieces. Ensure the screws are tightened properly otherwise material could loosen and cause injury. Ensure the platform is firmly flat on the table, against the fence, and centered evenly from left to right.

**⚠ WARNING:** Ensure the saw is mounted firmly to a stable flat surface. Failure to do so could cause the saw to be unstable and fall causing personal injury.

4. Place the workpiece to be cut on top of the platform mounted to the table. Ensure the workpiece is firmly against the backfence (Fig. 24).
5. Secure the material before cutting. Cut slowly through the material using an out-down-and-back motion. Failure to clamp securely or cut slowly could result in the material coming loose and causing injury.

After several cuts are made at various miter angles other than 0°, the platform may weaken and not properly support the work. Install a new, unused platform to the saw after presetting the desired miter angle.

**⚠ CAUTION:** Continued use of a platform with several kerfs may cause loss of material control and possible injury.

#### Removing and Replacing Belt

The belt is designed to last the life of the tool. However, abuse of the tool could cause the belt to fail.

If the blade does not turn when the motor is running, the belt has failed. To inspect or replace the belt, remove the belt cover screws. Remove the belt cover. Inspect the ribs of the belt for wear or failure. Check belt tension by squeezing the belt as shown in Figure 25. The belt halves should almost touch when squeezing firmly with the thumb and index finger. To adjust the tension, loosen, but do not remove, the four Phillips head screws shown.

FIG. 21

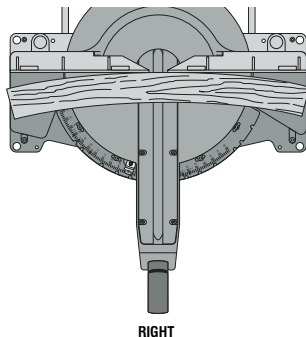


FIG. 22

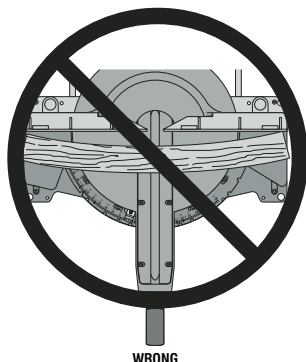


FIG. 23

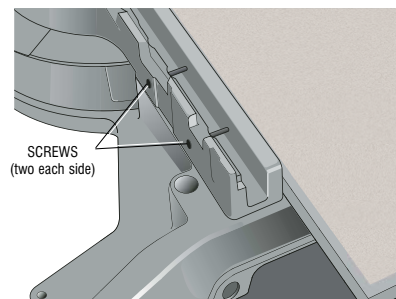


FIG. 24

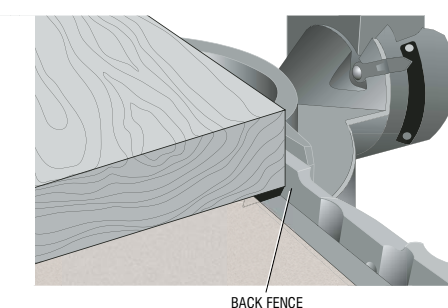
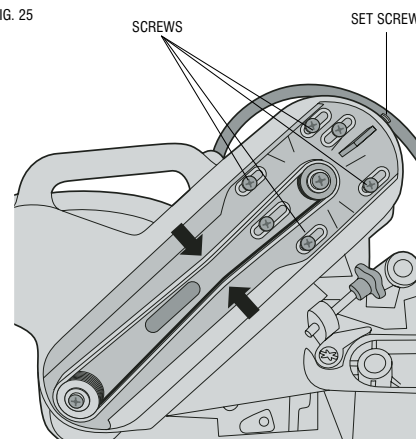


FIG. 25



Then rotate the set screw on the top of the motor plate casting until the proper tension is achieved. Tighten the four screws securely and replace the belt cover.

**NOTE:** Over tightening the belt will cause premature motor failure.

#### Maintenance

1. All bearings are sealed. They are lubricated for life and need no further maintenance.
2. Periodically clean all dust and wood chips from around AND UNDER the base and the rotary table. Even though slots are provided to allow debris to pass through, some dust will accumulate.
3. The brushes are designed to give you several years of use. If they ever need replacement follow the instructions on page 7 or return the tool to the nearest service center for repair. Service center locations are packed with your tool.

#### Repairs

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, maintenance and adjustments should be performed by a DeWALT factory service center, a DeWALT authorized service center or other qualified service personnel. Always use identical replacement parts.

Guarantee

Applicable to hand held Power Tools, Lasers and Nailers.

Three Year Limited Warranty

DeWALT will repair, without charge, any defects due to faulty materials or workmanship for three years from the date of purchase. Please return the complete unit, transportation prepaid, to any DeWALT Service Centre, or any authorised service station. For warranty repair information, call AUS 1800 654 155; NZ (09)579 7600.

This warranty does not apply to

- Accessories
- Damage caused where repairs have been made or attempted by others.
- Damage due to misuse, neglect, wear and tear, alteration or modification.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights under the provisions of the Consumer Guarantee Act 1993 (New Zealand only), Trade Practices Act 1974 and State Legislation (Australia only).

In addition to the warranty, DeWALT tools are covered by our:

FREE ONE YEAR SERVICE CONTRACT

DeWALT will also maintain the tool for free at any time during the first year of purchase. This includes labour, parts and lubrication required to restore the product to sound mechanical and/or electrical condition. Normal wear parts are not covered in this service. Carbon brushes worn more than 50% will be replaced.

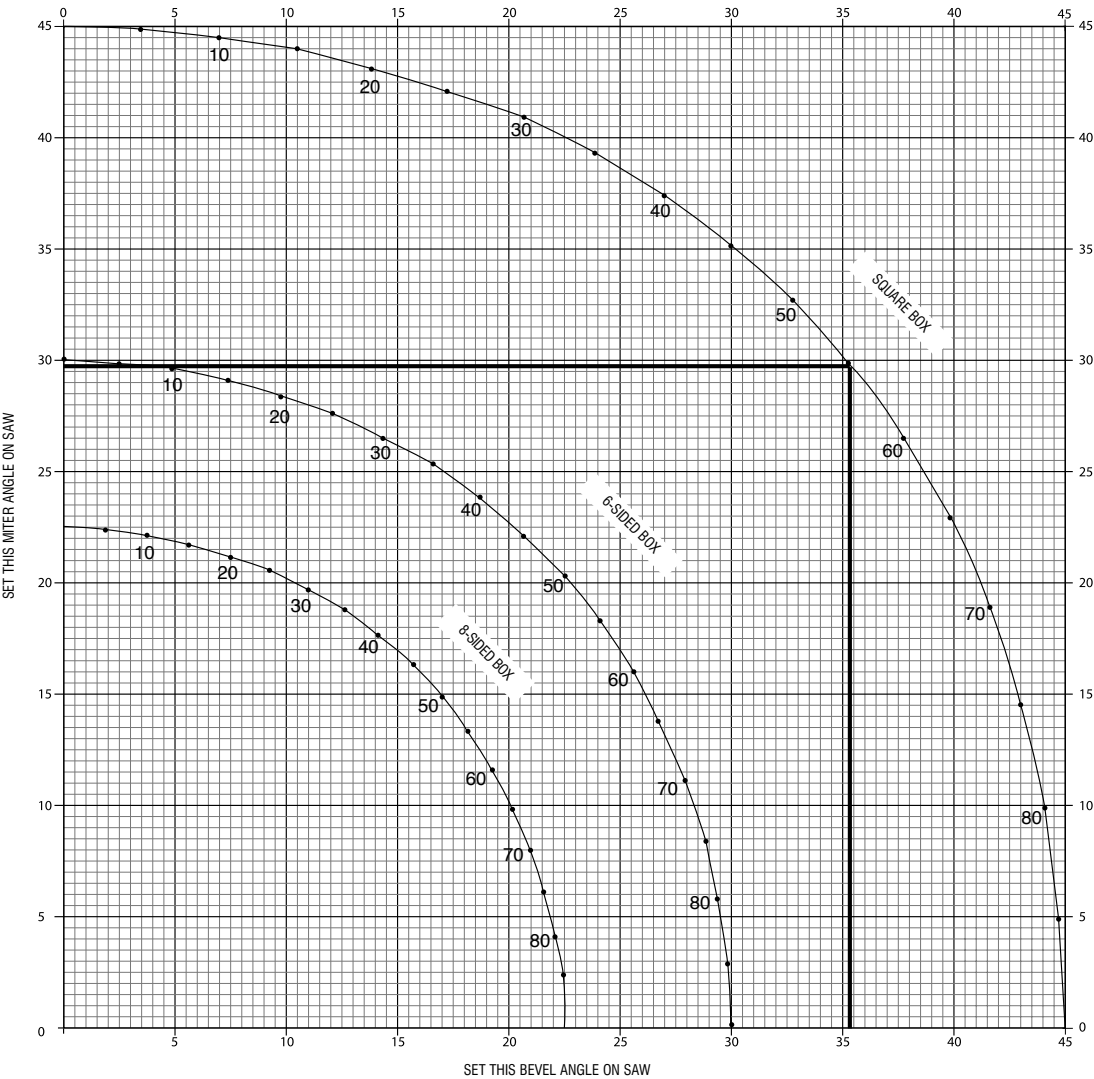
**NOTE:** Three Year Warranty is not applicable to items deemed as consumables. Radial arm saws are covered by a one (1) year warranty only. DeWALT Reserves the right to review its warranty policy prior to launch of any new business development products.

30 DAY NO SATISFACTION GUARANTEE

If you are dissatisfied with any DeWALT power tool, laser or nailer, for any reason, simply return it to the point of purchase with your sales receipt within 30 days for a replacement unit or a full refund.

**FREE WARNING LABEL REPLACEMENT:** If your warning labels become illegible or are missing, call 1800-654-155 for a free replacement.

TABLE 1 COMPOUND MITER CUT (Position wood with broad flat side on the table and the narrow edge against the fence.)



### ***Troubleshooting Guide***

#### **BE SURE TO FOLLOW SAFETY RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS**

#### **TROUBLE! SAW WILL NOT START**

##### **WHAT'S WRONG?**

1. Saw not plugged in
2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped
3. Cord damaged
4. Brushes worn out

##### **WHAT TO DO...**

1. Plug in saw.
2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.
3. Have cord replaced by authorized service center.
4. Have brushes replaced by authorized service center or replace them yourself as instructed on page 7.

#### **TROUBLE! SAW MAKES UNSATISFACTORY CUTS**

##### **WHAT'S WRONG?**

1. Dull blade
2. Blade mounted backwards
3. Gum or pitch on blade
4. Incorrect blade for work being done

##### **WHAT TO DO...**

1. Replace blade. See page 5.
2. Turn blade around. See page 5.
3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool or household oven cleaner.
4. Change the blade type. See page 5.

#### **TROUBLE! BLADE DOES NOT COME UP TO SPEED**

##### **WHAT'S WRONG?**

1. Extension cord too light or too long
2. Low house current

##### **WHAT TO DO...**

1. Replace with adequate size cord. See page 2.
2. Contact your electric company.

#### **TROUBLE! MACHINE VIBRATES EXCESSIVELY**

##### **WHAT'S WRONG?**

1. Saw not mounted securely to stand or work bench
2. Stand or bench on uneven floor
3. Damaged saw blade

##### **WHAT TO DO...**

1. Tighten all mounting hardware. See page 5.
2. Reposition on flat level surface. See page 5.
3. Replace blade. See page 5.

#### **TROUBLE! DOES NOT MAKE ACCURATE MITER CUTS**

##### **WHAT'S WRONG?**

1. Miter scale not adjusted correctly
2. Blade is not square to fence
3. Blade is not perpendicular to table
4. Workpiece moving

##### **WHAT TO DO...**

1. Check and adjust. See page 5.
2. Check and adjust. See page 6.
3. Check and adjust fence. See page 5.
4. Clamp workpiece to fence or glue 120 grit sandpaper to fence with rubber cement.

#### **TROUBLE! MATERIAL PINCHES BLADE**

##### **WHAT'S WRONG?**

1. Cutting bowed material

##### **WHAT TO DO...**

1. Position bowed material as shown on page 11.





DeWALT Industrial Tool Co.,  
701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286 • 20 Fletcher Road, Mooroolbark, VIC 3138 Australia  
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The following are trademarks for one or more DeWALT power tools: the yellow and black color scheme; the "D" shaped air intake grill; the array of pyramids on the handgrip; the kit box configuration; and the array of lozenge-shaped humps on the surface of the tool.

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